ICICI Home Finance Company Limited

Disclosure on liquidity risk as per Master Direction – Non Banking Financial Company – Housing Finance Company (Reserve Bank) Directions, 2021 read with Para 15A of Master Direction – Non Banking Financial Company - Systemically Important Non-Deposit taking Company and Deposit taking Company (Reserve Bank) Directions, 2016

1) Funding Concentration based on significant counterparty (both deposits and borrowings)

Sr. No.	Particulars	No. of Significant Counterparties	Amount (₹ in crores)	% of Total Deposits/ Borrowing	% of Total Liabilities
1	Borrowings	17	11,373.9	43.6%	42.0%
2	Deposits	10	1,020.4	19.7%	3.8%

2) Top 20 large deposits

Particulars	At Sep 30, 2025
Total Deposits of 20 largest depositors (₹ in crores)	1,443.3
Percentage of deposits of twenty largest depositors to total deposits of deposit taking HFC	27.9%

3) Top 10 borrowings

Particulars	At Sep 30, 2025
Total of Top 10 borrowings (₹ in crores)[1]	8,840.0
Percentage of Top 10 borrowings to total borrowings	33.9%

1. Excluding borrowings in form of deposits

4) Funding concentration based on significant instrument/product

Sr. No.	Name of the Instrument/Product	Amount (₹ in crores)	% of Total Liabilities
1	Deposits	5,177.0	19.1%
2	Secured Non-Convertible Debentures	11,274.5	41.6%
3	Refinance facility from National Housing Bank	1,945.8	7.2%
4	Term Loans from banks	6,076.0	22.4%

Sr. No.	Name of the Instrument/Product	Amount (₹ in crores)	% of Total Liabilities
5	Commercial Papers	955.5	3.5%
6	Sub-ordinate debt	440.6	1.6%
7	Loans from Parent Bank (incl. Term Loans & Demand Loans	230.7	0.9%
	Total Borrowings	**26,100.1**	**96.3%**
	Total Liabilities	**27,097.3**	**100.0%**

5) Stock Ratio:

Sr. No.	Particulars	At Sep 30, 2025
1.	Commercial Papers as % of Total Public Funds	3.7%
2.	Commercial Papers as % of Total Liabilities	3.5%
3.	Commercial Papers as % of Total Assets	3.0%
4.	Non-Convertible Debentures (original maturity < 1 year) as % of Total Public Funds	Nil
5.	Non-Convertible Debentures (original maturity < 1 year) as % of Total Liabilities	Nil
6.	Non-Convertible Debentures (original maturity < 1 year) as % of Total Assets	Nil
7.	Other Short Term Liabilities[1] as % of Total Public Funds	21.1%
8.	Other Short Term Liabilities[1] as % of Total Liabilities	20.3%
9.	Other Short Term Liabilities[1] as % of Total Assets	17.1%

1. Short term liabilities represent amount payable within 12 months from the reporting date excluding for commercial papers

6) Institutional set-up for liquidity risk management

In line with RBI guidelines and ICICI Group's overall business framework, the Board of the Company has approved a comprehensive ALM policy that defines composition of Asset Liability Management Committee (ALCO) and the ALM framework for liquidity and interest rate risk management. ALCO reviews the Asset Liability profile and interest rates on regular basis.

Liquidity risk is the risk that an entity will encounter difficulty in meeting obligations associated with financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset. The Company proactively manages liquidity risk as part of its ALM function. The ALCO of the Company monitors liquidity risk through various tools like statements of short term dynamic liquidity, structural liquidity, interest rate sensitivity, liquidity ratios, LCR etc.

For measuring and managing net funding requirements, the Company has adopted use of a maturity ladder and calculation of cumulative surplus or deficit of funds at selected maturity dates. The Statement of Structural Liquidity is prepared by placing all cash inflows and outflows in the maturity ladder according to the expected timing of cash flows. The Company monitors absolute and/or cumulative mismatches as applicable across all time buckets by establishing internal prudential limits consistent with regulatory requirements. Further, the Statement of Structural Liquidity is used as a standard tool for measuring and managing net funding requirements and the assessment of a surplus or shortfall of funds in various maturity buckets in the future. The Company has certain resources (enumerated as below) at its disposal for meeting the shortfall in liquidity if the outflows of cash occur significantly earlier than indicated in the ALM statements or are for significantly different amounts from those indicated in the ALM statements.

a. Balances in tri-party repo
b. Line of credit (overdraft limit) from banks
c. Schemes of Overnight/Liquid mutual funds
d. Other liquid investments (in excess of statutory requirements, if any)
e. Unavailed term loans/NCDs/Transfer of loan limits from various banks
f. Unutilised rating limits under various borrowing programmes.

A Liquidity Contingency Plan (LCP) has been formulated to assist the ALCO in responding to situations arising out of liquidity crisis. The plan is an extension of dynamic liquidity statement and assists in:

- Liquidity planning for contingencies
- Identifying mitigants to liquidity stress arising out of contingencies
- Assessment of liquidity indicators and liquidity monitoring threshold
- Communication and action protocol
- Restoring normalcy in the event of any contingency

In order to ensure stability in liquidity management, the Company's ALM policy also defines monitoring of liquidity ratio of 'high value bulk deposits to total borrowings' and high value customers' deposits (aggregate of all deposits having value ₹ 250.0 million and more from single depositors) to total deposits'. Further as per revised regulatory framework, the company has adopted the below stock approach ratios in the ALM Policy recently.

a. Short-term liability to total assets

b. Short-term liability to long-term assets

c. Long-term assets to total assets